

# THE Gleichen Call



Eleventh Year, No. 29

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1917

\$1.50 Per Year

## G. A. Harvey Wounded Now in England

The following interesting letter from Private G. A. Harvey has just been received by James Gibson, by whom he was employed as a baker previous to enlisting:

Hut 13, L Div, Woodcote Park, Epsom, Surrey, Eng., Sept. 12, 1917

Dear Mr. Gibson,—

You will see by this letter I have been lucky enough to get over to England, and I can tell you I am very glad for I was beginning to get sick of France, as the trenches were in an awful mess the last few days we were in. When we went to relieve another battalion the water was up to our middle, and to stay in that for two or three days is enough to get one's goat. I have forgot it now and only hope I will not have to return. Of course, when we are out of the line we have a fairly good time.

We started up to our part of the line on Tuesday evening about 10 o'clock from and through or what is left of it. The time for going over was about 4:30 the next morning, and we were only there in time. It took us nearly six hours to go about five miles. Old Fritz knew we were coming, for all the way up he was throwing his shells. It was very dark and we had to have our masks on most of the way, making it slow work. I had only time to get my rum before guns opened up, and away we all went. The 11th battalion went first and we had to follow, go on through them and take Hill.

But I did not get to Hill — for I got a nice piece of shell through the leg above the knee. I just dropped in a shell hole and started to bandage my leg when one of our stretcher-bearers came along and finished the job. I stayed there about an hour and had a good rest, thinking I waited the shelling would not be so bad, but it got worse and the trenches were all gone. Then I started out to a dressing station in —. Here my leg was attended to and I had a cup of cocoa and a cake and another shot of rum. Gee, I was feeling good again.

After that we started off again, and those who could walk did so because there were so many stretcher cases. I walked about three miles. Then I had a lift, but had to be inoculated first and four times since.

We got on the Red Cross train at Bruay, which brought us to Lamiers, the U.S.A. hospital. When the old doctor marked me for "blighty" the next day I sure thought I was a lucky fellow.

Am glad to say my leg is nearly all right now and in two or three weeks time I will be on leave. Am also feeling very well otherwise.

It is a very nice place around here. We have cinema one night and a concert the next. There is also all kinds of games for us to pass the time away, so all together we are having a very good time.

How are all the Gleichen people? Hope you are in good health. Kindly remember me to Mrs. and Miss Larkin. I hope the time is not far off when I will have the pleasure of returning to Canada. We are now having fine weather and hope it may continue. With my kind regards.

Yours very truly,  
G. A. HARVEY.

A. G. Edwards has postponed the auction to a date that will be announced later.

## Favorite Performers in "Step Lively"

Three-quarters of the charm of "Freakles" for local theatre-goers lay in the vivacity, skill and delightful personalities of Julius Velie, Hazel Wood and Zenaide Williams. They return to the Gleichen Opera House tomorrow evening, Friday, October 5th, in an entirely different class of attraction called "Step Lively", a big musical concoction, combined with an up-to-the-minute story dealing with "Small Town" folks. Tom Brice is given a reception upon his return to his home town of Smith's Corners after being the hero of the Harvard baseball victory at Boston. His sweetheart, Mary Moore, who is postmistress of the town, is annoyed by the attentions of Joe Bailey, a ner-do-well, who is in possession of a secret which, if made public, means disgrace to her brother. Riley threatens to expose the boy unless Mary breaks off her engagement with Price and accepts his attentions. The fathers of the boys take sides with their sons, get into the mix-up and provide much peppery comedy. There is also the usual "Old Maid Gossip" with which big and little towns are infested, and her efforts to circulate scandal constitute a running thread in the plot. How Mary succeeds in overcoming all obstacles provides a most interesting story—something unusual with most musical comedies. The production is the strongest ever put out by the United Producing Co., Ltd., has a big cast of singers, dancers, and players, an excellent band, and the best entertainment that Gleichen has had this season.

## Fowl Supper and Lecture, Oct. 15th

Anniversary services will be held in the Gleichen Amalgamated church, Sunday Oct. 14th, when Rev. Mr. Morrow of Medicine Hat will conduct both morning and evening services. On Monday following, the 15th, a social will be held, followed by a lecture in the Church by the Rev. Mr. Morrow. The fowl supper will be given at 8:30 in the Masonic Hall and at 8:30 the lecture will commence in the Methodist Church.

## NAMAKA

Harvest festival service will be held in the I.O.O.F. hall on Sunday afternoon next at 3 p.m.

R. Biggar and C. W. Watson are the latest purchasers of automobiles. The former has bought a Ford and the latter a Chevrolet.

Threshing is now in full swing and if the present good weather holds out a week longer all threshing will be cleaned up in this district.

H. E. Thompson, James Thompson, C. Thompson, D. McBean and W. W. Winspear were all summoned to the police court at Calgary on Friday last, to give evidence on the trial of Ed. Linkhart. The accused was committed for trial at the Supreme Court. The case will come on Oct. 9th.

If you want The CALL every week just give W. L. Brown \$1.50 and your address and you will receive The Call every issue until December 31st, 1918.

## CARSELAND

Geo. McCaskill spent Sunday in Calgary.

Miss L. Dick spent Saturday in Calgary.

Mike Brown spent Sunday at the Rosebud.

Gale Field has completed his new house.

I. E. Stinson visited Gleichen over Sunday.

Chas. McAdams spent Sunday evening out of town.

At last the Carseland boys have purchased a piano for the Carseland hall.

Miss G. Addeman visited Miss Betz and Miss McPhedran over Sunday.

N. Mutch visited Calgary on Sept. 23rd. What's the attraction, Norman?

John McKie has purchased a new Six Chalmers. Mr. McKie says it is the only real car made.

Special Thanksgiving service will be held in the C. E. Church. A large number of people are expected.

Mr. Low has succeeded Mr. Nevil, grain buyer, for the Pioneer Grain Co. Mr. Nevil has left for his coast.

The United Grain Growers have purchased a half acre of land to erect a house for their agent, Mr. Venneland.

Fifty per cent of the threshing around Carseland is finished. Most of the farmers are reporting a better yield than last year.

Another dance will be given on Oct. 4th. Special music from Calgary will be in attendance. Come and have a good time.

A Thanksgiving supper will be served in the Carseland church on Oct. 9th. Everybody come and make it a real thanksgiving.

Mr. Davis, proprietor of the Carseland Livery Barn, has returned from Montana where he has been visiting friends for the past two months.

Jim Rogers seems very serious this last couple of weeks. Fred Waugh says he knows why and says he must keep the secret quiet.

We all regret to learn of Mr. E. A. Duncan retiring from business and leaving for Victoria, B.C. Mr. Hill of Strathmore will carry on a first class hardware business as successor to Mr. Duncan.

Mr. Latimer has recently taken charge of the Carseland garage and has already some new improvements. He also guaranteed his workmanship. Everybody bring your cars here for repairs and help our little town along.

A very successful dance was given in the hall on Friday last. Those from a distance being Miss Stewart of Calgary, Miss McKinnon and her three brothers, the Misses Thomas and Mr. Thomas of Namaka, Mr. McAddams and Mr. Coffin of the Union Bank of Strathmore. All report a good time.

## CLUNY

Mrs. A. Ley has returned to town after an extended visit in the east.

Mr. J. Merrell has built a new bungalow on 2nd Ave. and moved in on Saturday.

A. R. Yates is busy stocking his drug store here, which will be open for business in a few days.

Mrs. Wing of Calgary is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Wing and expects to return to the city on Sunday.

The annual meeting of the Cluny Red Cross society will be held at Mrs. E. D. Williams residence on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 10th.

Six cars of wheat shipped from the Ogilvie elevator last week all graded No. 1 hard. This speaks well for the quality of the grain in this district.

Oct. 18 is British Red Cross day when a special effort will be made to raise funds throughout Canada. The need is great, so have your donation ready.

Work on the new bridge across the Bow River is progressing slowly, owing to the scarcity of labor and it will not be completed before early spring.

The scales at the Ogilvie elevator at Cluny were broken by a heavy load of wheat on Saturday week and wagon and all went into the pit. The elevator closed for two days for repairs but is now running again as usual.

## Coming Events

Charges are 25c. per line under Coming Events heading unless otherwise advertised with the CALL.

Oct. 5—"Step Lively".

Oct. 8—Thanksgiving Day.

Oct. 8—A. G. Edwards auction sale.

Oct. 13—Miss Larkin's auction sale.

Oct. 15—L. A. and J. R. Moore auction sale.

Oct. 15—Fowl Supper and Lecture.

Women's Institute—First Wednesday in each month.

Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.

For results advertise in the CALL.

Monday is Thanksgiving day and a public holiday.

Read what A. R. Tudhope says in this issue.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Vigar and two boys returned yesterday morning from England.

A. R. Yates has opened a drug store in town, which is much appreciated.

Quite a number of Gleichen boys left on Monday and yesterday for Calgary to enlist, so far only two are reported accepted.

Const. Carstairs and wife and her mother, Mrs. Bilby, are now located at Youngstown, where he is stationed with the provincial police.

## MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, "THE CASH STORES"

GLEICHEN and CLUNY

Following are a few odd lines we are clearing out this week. The many compliments we are having paid us by people who have been sending away for goods is a positive proof our system of doing business on a cash basis at a reasonable profit is the only successful business of today.

### ENGLISH FLANNELETTE 20c. Per Yard

The price of this cloth is really what the wholesalers are asking today. This is nice soft cloth, free from dressing and either white or colors.

### LADIES CORSETS Worth up to \$2.50 on Sale at \$1.00 Per Pair

The reason these are selling at this awful low price is because the elastic in the hose supporters require replacing. This will actually cost 25c. You save at least from 50c. to \$1 per pair.

### LADIES VOILE BLOUSES Worth up to \$3.50 on Sale at \$1.50 Each

This lot consists of Sizes 36, 38 and 40 and there is not a blouse that did not cost more to manufacture. We are going to clean these up at the ridiculous price of \$1.50.

### LADIES SILK and WOOL Combinations for \$4

This garment would sell at \$5.50 a suit in the regular way. We bought very heavy last year and have carried these over. The price is just the same as they were sold for last winter. We have all sizes in stock now, but a limited quantity.

Ladies High Top Kid Shoes, \$7, \$8 and \$9. Ladies Tan Kid Gloves, all Sizes and Soft Kid, Special \$2

## Grocery Specials for Friday and Saturday:

Royal Crown Soap.....10 bars 45c  
Bath Soap.....3 cakes 35c  
Navy Beans.....per lb. 15c  
Prunes.....2 lbs. 25c  
Pork and Beans.....per tin 10c

Jelly Powder.....\$ for 25c  
Fry's Cocoa.....1 lb. tin 25c  
Sweet Pickles.....gal. jar \$1.40  
Dried Apples.....per lb. 15c  
Jam.....4 lb. tin 55c

You will like the way we do business.

GLEICHEN

Matthews &amp; Kidney

CLUNY

## A. T. SPANKIE

M.D., C.M.

Eye, Ear, Nose and  
Throat Specialist

OFFICE:—

Suit 121-122 New P. Burns Building  
Cor. 8th Ave. and 2nd St. E., Calgary

PHONES:

Office M2848. Residence M2077

Intern and House Surgeon  
Manhattan Eye, Ear, Nose and  
Throat Hospital, New York City.

Specialist to Calgary School Board.

## NOTICE

## Tax Sale of Town Lots

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, October 27, 1917, at the hour of 10 A.M. at the Town Hall, Gleichen, the following lots forfeited for taxes will be offered for sale by Public Auction:

LOTS	BLOCK	PLAN NO.
9 to 11,	1,	249-B
21 to 24,	1,	"
25, 27 and 28,	1,	"
31, 32,	1,	"
27 to 30,	2,	"
25,	3,	"
8 to 10,	5,	2803-K
19 to 21,	6,	752-N
23, 24,	8,	"
38 to 40,	10,	"
4 to 18,	11,	"
21 to 40,	11,	"
2, 3,	19,	2540-A-J
11 to 14,	19,	"
8, 4,	20,	"
11,	20,	"
28,	20,	"
18 to 23,	20,	"
4 to 7,	"H",	1465-AD
16, 17,	"A",	5345-N
10, 17,	"B",	"

PETER MACLEAN,  
Secretary-Treasurer Town of Gleichen  
Gleichen, Alberta.

## Opera House Friday Oct. 5

NOT PICTURES



## Great Singing Cast

WITH

Julius Velie  
Zenaide Williams  
Hazel Wood  
Katherine Sheldon  
and cast of  
18 PEOPLE

## What the Press Say

Saskatoon Star, Sept. 21—  
"Large cast, well selected for parts—Musical numbers very much enjoyed."

Regina Leader, Sept. 18—  
"A pleasing play, well presented."

Calgary Albertan, Sept. 4—  
"One of the best musical companies seen this season."

## 18 Big Songs HITS

Seats Now Selling at The Palm Parlors

A. G. EDWARDS,  
Auction Sale Postponed  
to Later date, owing to other  
important business.

CLUNY,

ALBERTA



## THE AMARANTH CLUB

BY J. S. FLETCHER

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED  
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"What would George say?" she asked. "You may think it, but George is rather strait-laced."

Again Hilda laughed.

"You're going under my aegis," she said. "If George says anything, I'll say something to George. But, my dear, one's very foolish if one tells one's husband of every little incident of their small lives. I can assure you, now, shall I come at six thirty?"

"Letty found no difficulty in answering that question—the prospect of an evening's gaiety was infinitely preferable to spending the slow hours by herself in that big house. And Hilda went away certain that her first step, and having mediated a little while she got outside, she drove straight to a certain private office of Mr. Barthelmy's, where that gentleman and Otto von Roon were always to be found at the hour of noon. With them she was very precise and direct.

"Now, you both understand," she said. "I've played, and I shall play, and you, too, have got to play. I shall bring Mrs. Ellington to the club, and the four of us will have supper together. You'll see that we have supper in that particular above of yours in the supper room, Mr. Barthelmy, and you'll entertain us in your best way. And after supper, which must be a moment later than half-past eleven, you'll propose a little amusement in your private room, and you'll show us that new game from Paris, and, of course, we shall have my great amount of ready money on us, and—"

"And, to be brief, my dear lady," interrupted Mr. Barthelmy "what do you particularly want?"

"Mrs. Ellington's signature on a sheet of the club newspaper," replied Hilda with promptitude. "Let me have that, and I can go ahead in my own way."

Then she went her way for the time being, and Mr. Barthelmy and von Roon talked about her when she had gone, and they looked forward to the evening's rencontre with as much curiosity as satisfaction.

"She means to use that signature in what way?" asked the elder man.

"You have seen what?"

"Probably to hold over the wife," replied von Roon. "I saw in the papers that Ellington is away on official business. I should say that it would not be welcome news to him that his wife was seen at the Amaranth at midnight."

Mr. Barthelmy elevated his eyebrows.

"Good! She is clever, Mrs. Tressingham. Well, I think we can fix up all she desires. But this young Mrs. Ellington—she is ingenue!"

"Very much so, I should imagine," answered von Roon.

"Then I assume my most papa-like manner. And you, dear friend?"

Von Roon shrugged his shoulders.

"Am I not always the wise, the elder brother?" he sneered. "Bah! we shall do very well. Till tonight, then."

There were few people in it when Hilda and her charge entered the Amaranth Club that night. But of these few people Richard Avory was one, and Richard Avory, unseen himself, saw Mrs. Tressingham and Mrs. Ellington enter and pass on to the supper room. There was a slight surprise at the sight of George Ellington's wife he felt as if a sudden revelation had come upon him. He was in the downstairs lounge at the moment, and he had a glass in his hand, and he was so much astonished that he drank off its contents in one gulp, and almost choked himself.

"Good Lord!" he thought. "Letty Ellington—she is here!—as soon as I am laid off seeing old Stephen, or my fair—or unlovely—Marcia. What is up?"

He was so full of perplexity at this unexpected happening that he ordered another drink, and sat over it in a corner meditating on what this might mean. By the time he had finished it, his natural inquisitiveness had developed to such an extent that he felt obliged to ascertain the exact whereabouts of the two ladies. There was a fact that puzzled him—under the rules of the Amaranth, members were not permitted to introduce friends. Now, Avory was certain that Letty Ellington was not a member of the club. She was brought in there, then, by Hilda Tressingham. But how did Hilda Tressingham contrive to evade a strict rule? There must be some particular reason, some sanction. But whose sanction? And what reason? Then, with a sudden flash of intuition, Avory saw. The sanction came from Barthelmy. But the reason was—what?

He was going upstairs to prospect around the rooms, and see what Hilda and Letty Ellington were doing, when a new idea sent him back to his corner. He himself did not wish Letty to see him there—not that he was afraid of being seen there, for he had already told Marcia that he was a member of the Amaranth, which he frequented, he said, in order to pick up characters for a play he was writing, but because he thought it might spoil whatever game was going forward if Letty knew that so close a friend of Marcia Ellington's was at hand. And just then there came into the lounge

a club servant whom Avory had more than once employed on little errands and had always judiciously tipped. This man he beckoned to approach.

"You know Mrs. Tressingham?" he said quietly.

"Honourable Mrs. Tressingham—yes, sir," replied the man.

"She's upstairs, somewhere," said Avory. He slipped money into the man's hand. "Just make it in your way to go up and look around—quietly, you know—and come back and tell me if she's engaged with anybody."

The man nodded understandingly, and went off. In five minutes he was back. "Having supper with another lady and with Mr. Barthelmy and Mr. von Roon, sir," he whispered. "In that little alcove, sir, that Mr. Barthelmy keeps for himself."

"All right," said Avory.

He sat in his corner for a long time—until he thought the four upstairs must have supper. Then he strolled up, and using his own methods of spying without seeming to spy, made a careful examination of every room in the club. There was no Mrs. Tressingham in them, nor Mrs. Ellington; no Mr. Barthelmy, no Otto von Roon—of that fact he was convinced himself.

Avory went down again, and took up his post in the lounge. Two o'clock came, and everybody left. But Mrs. Tressingham and Mrs. Ellington, and Otto von Roon did not leave. He went out then, crossed the street, and lounged about. At half-past two these three people appeared—but Mr. Barthelmy's private house. Von Roon put the ladies into a taxi cab which had been summoned; when they had gone, he turned and re-entered the door from which he had just emerged.

## CHAPTER XVI.

## Face to Face

For a few minutes Avory paced up and down the street, now grown quiet and deserted. Von Roon had gone into Barthelmy's house, and the door had closed upon him. There were no lights to be seen in any of the windows. But Avory knew that the two men of whom he was just then thinking were somewhere within that house. And he was not only thinking of them—he meant to have speech with them. For Avory was by no means destitute of courage, and he was sharp-witted enough to seize an opportunity when he saw one.

But before he crossed the street in the endeavor to see von Roon and the proprietor of the Amaranth, Avory had something to do. He swiftly considered matters, and then turned and ran to Fernyn Street and up the stairs to Banister King—owner of the Marine department, and precaution prompted him to let King know what he was about to do or attempt to do. He did not know what might await him in Barthelmy's house, and he had that to say to Barthelmy and to von Roon which might be an element of personal danger, into his call there—if that call ended in his being admitted. He therefore wished Banister King to know where he was going.

(To Be Continued.)

## Many New Bugs Have Appeared

Season of 1917 Witnesses First Serious Invasion of Insects Into Crops

Many mysterious new bugs seem to have invaded the crop fields of Saskatchewan this year. For many years past there has been very little complaining of any kind of serious damage to fields of different kinds of produce by insects, but this year, for some unknown reason, new insects have been discovered in various parts of the province. It is believed that the very hot, dry weather of the beginning of the season has resulted in the hatching of various species of insects, and their full development which may in other years have been prevented through rain and other adverse conditions. The matter is being carefully studied and looked into by the authorities of the College of Agriculture—Saskatoon Star.

## Sable Island Is Wearing Away

To mariners, Sable Island, represents a constantly increasing danger, despite the best efforts of the Canadian Marine department with modern light houses and sound signals.

In 1901, the late Dr. Saunders, as director of the central experimental farm, Ottawa, took steps to prevent the destruction of the island by planting out 80,000 trees and shrubs. The lack of success has probably put an end to all effort, to offset the disintegration of the remaining area. In reply to a question of the Forestry Journal, Dr. H. G. Grisdale, director of the central experimental farm, states that no work in planting on Sable Island, subsequent to that described in this article, has been done and that "very little success is expected from planting vegetation on this very exposed and windy island." It is likely that the task will have to be undertaken eventually by engineering devices.

On Sable Island no trees grow naturally. It is formed entirely of white sand, and lies about 153 miles from Halifax—Canadian Forestry Journal.

## A Sad Case

A fellow crazy with the heat pounded this: Two Americans fell out of an airplane; what nationality were they when they came down? We let the poor nut rave and present him the answer. One came down a Russian, he said; the other landed on the telephone wires and came down a Pole—Ottawa Journal.

## Her Only Reason

"Did she give any reason for rejecting you?"

"Reason? No. That's the woman of it. Simply said she didn't love me."—Boston Transcript.

# CHew "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

## Death-Blow to Belgian Industry

German Plundering of Every Line of Trade and Commerce

The Germans are continuing to "keep in hand" with vigor and minutia the interests of the Belgian population, and it must be admitted, their "solicitude" is especially noticeable in Flanders, which is not at all surprising, since they have gained them a separate administration.

On June 18 the frontier correspondent of the Amsterdam Telegraph sent to his paper the following information which was published under the heading of "The Belgian Industry's Death Blow":

"We have mentioned some time ago the requisitioning by the Germans of all articles consisting in copper and of all precious metals. Saturday the burgomasters of all the communes in the military area in the eastern and western Flanders and in a section of the Hainaut, have been compelled to make a declaration of a certain portion of the full existing supply of raw iron, of flat iron, of steel, of tin and of machinery."

"According to an ordinance of the chief commander of the fourth army, van Armin, all this material is requisitioned. This wretched requisition, which gives the death blow to the Belgian industry, comprises the following articles: Raw iron of all kinds, bar iron, tin and steel of every thickness and dimensions, sheet iron and steel, comprising all cut pieces, all the fixtures, both on windows and doors, locks of all kinds as well as padlocks, for every quantity exceeding twenty-four pieces belonging to any and the same owner; every kind of small wares, such as nails, screws, brackets, for every quantity exceeding the total weight of five kilos, belonging to the same owner; tools of every description, such as gimlets, awls, axes, files, bar and hammer, wrenches, cocks and pump fixtures, building tools of all kinds for carpenters, locksmiths, farriers, coach-makers, fitters, terracotta-makers, masons, stone cutters, cooperists, glaziers, building painters and decorators for every quantity exceeding six pieces, belonging to the same proprietor. Besides, they requisitioned also steel of every kind in bars or in ingots and sheet iron of all description."

"It is, therefore, a methodical plundering of every line of trade and commerce. The oppressor, as yet, has not mentioned. The oppressor only states that the requisitioned articles shall be removed by the local commandant against remittance for the goods received. The delinquencies shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment for five years, by a fine not exceeding 30,000 marks and by the forfeiture of all goods not declared or withdrawn from the requisition of building implements."

"The division inspector, von Schickfus, notifies all the inhabitants of Flanders that it is forbidden to continue the construction of houses, manufacturers or other buildings for the civilian population. All the building material now in the hands of building contractors, in warehouses or in the builders' houses, such as cement, lime, sand, gravel, brick, clay and fuller's earth, cement and drain pipes as well as iron of every description, are requisitioned."

"They likewise requisition all the wool proceeding from the sheep-shearing, within the same area limits. The list of all the present supply must be delivered to the commandant on or before July 21. Raw wool is paid 2 francs or 2 fr. 75 centimes."

## Self-Sufficing Empire

Canada's Minerals Vital in War and Peace, Is Expert's Argument

Mr. Arthur A. Cole, president of the Canadian Mining Institute, addressed a Toronto audience on Canada's mineral wealth and war. Besides the world's greatest nickel deposits at Sudbury, he said Canada had also one of the richest silver camps in the world at Cobalt, and the most promising of the younger gold camps on the continent at Porcupine. Our smelters at Deloro and Thorold produce more refined cobalt than all the other refineries in the world put together. With such a magnificent heritage Canadians would be very delinquent in their duty if they did not give the mineral industry the careful attention it deserves. Therefore there had been too little co-operation between miner and manufacturer, and the lack of organization became apparent when war broke out.

A special committee of the Canadian Mining Institute had been studying the mineral and metal industries of Canada to learn to what extent Canada can supply the requirements of the empire in order to make it self-supporting and independent of outside sources, and also how to utilize the natural resources of Canada more in building up home industries. We are now exporting much raw material which should be manufactured here, and also importing supplies which we might produce. The speaker appealed to the general public to study industrial problems so as to assist in their solution. Most of the \$7,000,000 annually spent in running the Cobalt mines eventually finds its way to Toronto. North Ontario will soon be producing \$20,000,000 in gold and silver annually, and there are better chances of locating valuable mineral deposits there than in any other country in the world.

## Tommies Prefer To Talk About Girls Than War

While Fighting the Men Try to Forget Their Grim Work

People can get used to anything, even to the business of war. Were it not so, those who have to keep on killing Germans month in and month out, would go mad and bite somebody.

Out among the guns pounding the Germans to pieces near Lens it was tea time. Overhead seven British planes were winging past on their way to a match with the enemy in the clouds. Now and then a 6-inch shell exploded in the vicinity of the British batteries. Under a scrap of canvas serving as shelter from the midsummer sun sat a Canadian major commander of a battery of howitzers. He was bareheaded. On a wooden table he had packed a case was a cup of tea. The major was in his shirt sleeves. In his hands was a book and a pencil. Jotting something down in the book the major laid it face down on the case, took up a slice of buttered bread and bit off a mouthful. Soon he called out to one of his gun crews nearby:

"Number 2, four, seven, nine, nine!"

Number 2 crew lifted a huge shell into the howitzer, breech closed and locked the breechlock, sighted and stood by, one of the men holding the lanyard taut in his right hand. In his left he held a piece of bread. Swallowing a gulp of tea the major picked up his gunnery book and casually ordered:

"Number 1, fire!"

The howitzer next to number 2 belched so the country round about echoed and rocked to its thunder. The major put down some figures and refreshed himself with more tea and bread.

"Hey, Bill," sang out the gunner of number 1 crew.

"Watcher want now?" an ammunition tender growled. He was busy opening a can of tinned food.

"Where's that jam?"

"Jam?" queried Bill as he worked away. "What jam? You mean the rhubarb jam?"

"Naw! Not the rhubarb jam; the strawberry jam. I'm fed up on that stringy rhubarb jam."

"Number 1" bawled out the major.

"Six, O, five, three." Then, after a swallow from the enamel cup:

"Number 2, fire!"

Number 2 blazed away and a huge shell tore through the air screaming in terrifying fashion.

"Yes," the Canadian gunner who was the trigger said, "that was certainly some game! Two men out, man on third, score tied and the ninth inning. Old Ty Cobb was at the bat with two strikes on him. Ty whaled away at it—"

"Number 1," the officer shouted, "four, seven, five, eight!" Then "By Godfrey!" he murmured to himself "wonder where the devil they got this batter? Number 1! Fire!"

Again the howitzer shivered and leapt, and, as the recoil threw it back into position, Bill came with a tin plate in his hand.

"Here, son face," he said to the lanyard puller, "here's your blonkin' jam. Shall I fetch you a finger bowl?"

The gunners eat and talk and fire the guns without pause. They seldom talk about the war. Rather they tell their experiences the last time they went on leave. They talk about the shows they saw, the good things they met, what they are going to do when the war is over and the rest.

In the trenches it is precisely the same. Between raids, dodging trench mortar stuff they play checkers and other games, write letters, have their tea and talk about food and girls and shows and things.

The men do not love the war. Nobody loves the war. But they are game and are going to see it through to the end. And the way to see it through is to make the best of things, to get used to it all and quit worrying. Sprinkle the enemy with shot with one hand and pass the jam with the other. That is the only way.

## Potash in Abyssinia

New Mine Doing Business Under Advantage of War Conditions

An important source of potash salt, hitherto which could not hope to successfully compete with the German under normal conditions in the markets of the world unless production and transportation cost can be very decidedly lowered, has been opened in Abyssinia. In view of the present great scarcity of potash and the need for it in all countries heretofore wholly or almost wholly dependent on Germany for supplies, the concessionaries of the Abyssinian mine should have no difficulty in marketing their product profitably during the continuance of the war at least.

## Is "Alright" Alwron?

A father writes that his son has been severely scolded by his schoolmaster for using the phrase "all right" in its amalgamated form "alright," and asks if the latter is not an abbreviated modern form as legitimate as, "already." Far from being a modern upstart, "alright" is, as a matter of fact, of very hoary antiquity, being used by English writers of a very early day. It may be anathema to the pedant, but it has its niche in the "Oxford Dictionary."

—London Daily News.

Redd—is his car well equipped?  
Greene—Oh yes.  
Redd—Got anything on the mortgage?  
Greene—Oh, no; the mortgage is on the house.—Yonkers Statesman.

## Three Years Too Late

Peace Proposals Might Have Had More Weight Three Years Ago

If the pope, immediately after his election in September, 1914, had issued the appeal for peace which he now makes, it would have been an act of Christian statesmanship worthy of the great organization which he heads. At that time peace on the basis of the status quo ante without reparation, with an agreement for general disarmament, the broad principle of forgive and forget might have been possible, so far as the allies are concerned. It would have failed probably through the scornful rejection by Germany, who was then looking forward to an easy and early triumph and the mastery of the world, but it would have established the influence of the Vatican in the right quarter.

Three years of war, however, with its expenses of every form of frightfulness and savagery, have made it quite impossible for the civilized world to place the confidence in Germany which it might have given then or to feel that it can again trust its security to any promise of the present German government. More than that, the world of civilization cannot consent that any of the principles which are at the basis of German policy and ambition shall be further recognized.

The matter of reparation is not merely one of justice, but primarily of future security. Unless Germany pays a heavy penalty for what she has done, she will never take to heart the lesson that she must not do it again. The penalty must be heavy enough to convince the German people to a man that they cannot afford a government representing the ideas and principles for which the present German and Austrian governments stand in this war; that they must back their place among men by accepting the modern ideas of liberty and democracy and repudiating wholly the ancient barbarism of race domination by force. It is three years too late to talk of peace on the old status quo. The pope should have proposed that when Germany was winning, instead of waiting till Germany has abandoned hope of the world conquest and is on the verge of collapse.—Buffalo Express.

## Study in Lightning Rods

Necessary in the Country Houses

Lightning rods are more necessary now for all houses standing in the open country than ever before, according to the scientists of the bureau of standards, because of the great amount of metal in the modern improvements with which houses are fitted. The importance of the subject is shown by the fact that the bureau is devoting a special investigation to it.

The lightning rod has had a peculiar history in this country. There was a time when lightning rod agents went about the country selling ornate rods which were absolutely worthless. The result was that in rural districts throughout the country, both the agent and the rod fell into disrepute and many a country house remained without any protection from lightning.

The bureau finds that a good lightning rod is necessary and that one may be obtained now without difficulty. The best agents co-operate with the insurance underwriters, who have agents to inspect lightning rods which are made in accordance with their standards.

Copper and galvanized iron are the best materials for lightning rods, and within late years copper has largely superseded galvanized iron because it is non-corrosive. A cable composed of a number of wire strands, is the very best. A hollow point is to be avoided, as it will melt when struck.—Woman's World.

## Cruel Von Bissing

Belgium's Hard Master Had Reputation Even Among Prussians

An Englishman writes: Von Bissing, the Slavemaster of Belgium, was notorious in the German army for years before the war as a cruel martinet. He had been in retirement for some time before 1914—in consequence of cavalier treatment of the Kaiser on a certain occasion—but he was considered the right man to bully the Belgians because of his reputation for brutality in Germany.

No man, of course, was so directly responsible for the murder of Nurse Cavell as Bissing, and Huns at home may rest assured that no one could have carried out the deportation outrage more ruthlessly than he.

The enslavement of poor Belgium's men is, I suppose, in furtherance of Governor-General von Bissing's oft-proclaimed ambition to rule the conquered kingdom by "love."

## Beginning Early

"Dad," said the little maid of twelve summers, "every morning when I am going to school the boys catch hold of me and kiss me."

"Well, Ethel," replied dad, looking over his newspaper, "why didn't you run away from them?"

Ethel fidgeted and cast her eyes down on the carpet.

"I did one morning," she said hesitatingly, "and they didn't kiss me!"—Chicago Herald.

## British Aviator Fell Into Jungle Amid Wild Beasts

When Engine Stopped, Aviator on African Front Spent Days in Jungle

Terrible experiences of a British aviator in the East African jungle are told by him in a letter received by a relative. The aviator, Lt. G. Garrood, of the Royal Flying Corps, went up to bomb a German ambush on the Rufiji river, but through engine trouble had to descend in the bush, the machine landing with broken propeller in a bog. It took him four days to make his way to a place of safety through the bush, infested with wild animals.

He tells how in the dusk he was confronted with an ugly black animal about four feet high, with vicious tusks. He climbed a tree and prepared to put in the night there. Later he opened his eyes and saw something like two green electric bulbs about three feet from the tree. They moved and in a circle this continued for forty-five minutes. He goes on:

"The tension was unbearable. I wanted to scream, shout and yell all in one, but instead I burst out with 'The Admiral's Broom,' and with a full throated bass I roared out the three verses. No applause, but a reward—the leopard slunk away. Why had I not thought of it before? 'I went through my repertoire. I laughed as I finished 'Two Eyes of Gray.' It seemed so ridiculous. When I got to hymns I remembered four verses of 'O God, Our Help in Ages Past,' and sang the 'Amen,' too. The whole thing had its ludicrous side."

Next morning while swimming a river he passed seven yards from a crocodile's mouth, and just reached the bank in time. Without food or arms—his only weapon of defense his nail scissors—his progress through the awful bush was about one hundred yards an hour. His clothing was in ribbons, and his flesh exposed to the thorns, sword grass and flies.

He swam seven more rivers that day and sank down exhausted against a tree. He could hear a lion roaring about five hundred yards away, and, somewhat nearer, the grunting of a hippopotamus.

"Being exhausted, I more or less lost consciousness for perhaps half an hour or so. Nothing short of a hippo charging could have made me climb a tree. An afraid life had little to offer at that time."

It was while lying here, the lieutenant "had the amazing experience of surveying two large baboons, the size of a small man, quarrelling over my trousers, now in threads, and among the tops of 40-foot trees."

It was not until he passed another horrible day and equally terrible night in the bush that he at last was picked up by some natives. "They're seldom left me," he adds. "God knows I was a strange sight—my legs bare and bleeding, my short vest sodden, dirty and torn, no trousers of course, just a dirty sun helmet, a short stick in my right hand and with four days' growth of beard on my dirty face."

## Busy Canning Thistles

Once Obnoxious Kansas Weed Now Warmly Welcomed by Housewives

The women of southwest Kansas are canning thistles for greens.

A few years ago the farmers of that section were appealing to the legislature for special appropriations to help stamp out the Russian thistle pest, which was worse than the sand burrs. Then a year or two ago, it was discovered that the thistle made good silage when cut green and put into the silo.

And now the folks are eating them. It came about as the result of the food conservation movement. Some wiseacre in the Panhandle of Texas discovered that the tumbleweed, cut green when the stalks were tender and juicy, made as good green as spinach or kale.

The farmers' wives soon discovered this. Now they're putting them up for the winter, canning the tumbleweed the farmers used to curse as worthless.

## A "Bird" Without His Feathers

An amusing story is being related in London reminiscences of Gallipoli days. It tells of General Birdwood, whose wont it was to move freely about among his troops, often in the heat of the day, clad only in khaki shorts and a shirt, and his coat, with the customary stripes and insignia of his rank discarded. He was talking one day, with an Australian private who, quite ignorant of Gallipoli, was telling him of the General's side of a trench, and addressing his commander-in-chief quite as an equal, much to the dismay of a nearby subaltern. When the General had passed along, this "sub" took it upon himself to enlighten the private of the enormity of his ignorance. At the finish of the junior officer's harangue said the private to the "sub": "Very sorry, sir, but now was to know who he was? Why doesn't he wear his feathers, like any other bird would?"

## Wooden Cars Disappearing

Wooden passenger cars will some day be as scarce as woodburning locomotives. On January 1 of this year there were in use in this country 15,754 all-steel cars and 6,136 with steel underframes, although in 1909 there were fewer than 700 of either kind.—Youth's Companion.

## Some Dugouts I Have Known

By a Subaltern in the London Westminster Gazette

The rest of the dugouts were not quite so magnificent, but were very fine examples of the bearable kind. They were large enough, possessed of about two wire beds apiece, and with the usual equipment of a dugout in France were quite happy spots. The usual equipment of Laras and Venates of a dugout in France is as follows—try and imagine it; it is a good study of Still Life—one sometimes wonders that there is still life, but that is beside the point.

In the average or bearable type of dugout you plunge down three or four steps—that is if it is one of the very safe British dugouts with quite two feet of mud on top. Otherwise you probably mount up two or three steps to where your dugout rears its roof of corrugated iron, and the level of the trenches defiantly and proudly.

Having stumbled down or up these steps, you knock your head with considerable force against what is known in architectural circles, I believe, as the lintel, a pine log propped in knots which forms the upper part of the doorway frame. Having wiped the tears of pain from your eyes and relieved your feelings in the usual way, you now, carefully stooping, as you have learnt wisdom, observe yourself to be in a small square or oblong cavity with a roof of logs supported by logs.

Sometimes there is canvas or tarred felt nailed to this ceiling, sometimes also the same materials cover the walls. This is quite a good point. The walls do not then fall in so obviously, and behind it makes a nice little runway for rats, being almost as good as oak wainscoting for the purpose. As you enter there is a squeaking behind this dugout wainscoting. It is the rats. This squeaking continues steadily all day and all night too. It gets quite cheery in time, and you like it—it makes it seem homely after a bit.

Occasionally it is varied by a scuffling sound, or a heavy squeezing noise, as some large, fat rat passes along whose girth is too great to permit him to slip by with comfort. In the middle of the floor is a table, also four chairs, one of which is complete and has a back.

Upon the table is a barrel of cigars, some trench maps, a number of the "Sketch" three shilling pieces, a gramophone, and a paper Block. In the obscurity of the upper end of the dugout are two wire beds or bunks one above the other. On the lower bed a figure is lying with its boots on, swathed and swaddled with blankets, and a muffer wrapped round its head. It breathes uneasily, and occasionally turns over in its sleep and slaps at the canvas on the wall where the rat-noises are coming from.

Near the table, sticking out from the wall, is a shelf. On this shelf a candle gutters in close proximity to an open jar of jam. Near the jar of jam is some cheese on a plate, which a mouse has just been investigating—one gets the idea. Everywhere are also a Vercy pistol and some cartridges, a bottle of Kirchners and whole pages culled from whiskey ads, and a tin of Ideal milk. Round the walls are pinned indiscriminately pictures of Miss Gladys Cooper, Kitchners, and whole pages culled from "La Vie Parisienne."

Upon the floor is a thick slime. Anything that falls on the floor gets speedily covered with mud. Everything falls on the floor. And there you have your picture of the ordinary or bearable dugout. Another characteristic of the British dugout is that it is never by any chance (or never used to be at any rate) safe.

One of the chief and most enthralling topics of conversation during a "strafe" is as to what exact calibre of shell will be withstood by the particular dugout you are in. "It might stand a whizz-bang and at a pinch a 4.2, but of course, a 5.9 would come clean through," or "of course, we don't stand an earthly chance against anything heavier than a pipsqueak." And then the 5.9 lands on the roof, or near it, and blows out the candle. Everyone goes green, and then breathes again, and someone relights the candle, and all feel much easier that it will apparently stand a 5.9. Someone suggests that just a little drop all around would be a sound scheme, to which all are agreed, and all have one, and all begin to feel more cheery; but of course there is always the chance that the next one may come through!

## Trooper Saved Napoleon's Heart

So the American military leaders have been visiting Napoleon's tomb. Did they, one wonders, hear the story of the casual heart which he took encloses? On the night that he died his body was prepared for embalming, and the heart was placed in water in a silver ewer. An Irish soldier, who loved Napoleon, sat up with his old muzzle loader to guard the body, for Longwood swarmed with rats. In the midst of his vigil he heard a splash in the ewer. He fired, just in time to save the heart from the vile rodents which were dragging it away. Americans knew that sentry's grandson, Sir Arthur Sullivan, and loved his music.—London Chronicle.

## Delicately Put

"I do hope you appreciate that in marrying my daughter you marry a large-hearted girl."

"I do, sir, and I hope she inherits those qualities from her father."—Passing Show.







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Courses are offered in practical agriculture and household—fish and fowl.

No entrance examination is required.

The course is absolutely free.

The minimum age of admission for boys is fifteen and for girls sixteen.

Prospective students should apply at once.

For calendar and further particulars, communicate with

Honorable Duncan Marshall

Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton, or

W. J. Stephen, B. A., B.S.A.

Principle School of Agriculture, Claresholm.

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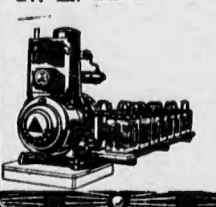
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## KITCHENER IN KGYPT: A DAZZLING CAREER

Spy Became Sirdar and in Fourteen Years Averged Gordon—His Chance Came Through Indiscipline

In the early days in Egypt Kitchener was daring almost to rashness, living among the sons of the desert for months at a time, in order to acquire a knowledge of the Mahdi's movements and conspiracies. And so clever was he in disguising himself that even his own comrades did not know him. Indeed, one day a soldier flung a brickbat at Kitchener, whom he mistook for "a blooming nigger," inflicting rather a nasty scalp wound. His cleverness in disguising himself, coupled with a knowledge of Arabic, which he had picked up in his wanderings in Syria, made him invaluable to the authorities. He was chief of the Secret Service, living for two years with the Arabs as one of themselves, and the following incident, the truth of which is vouched for by one of Lord Kitchener's relatives, strikingly illustrates his personal courage and cleverness. Two Arab spies feigned desert, and Kitchener could get nothing from them. In half an hour another spy was caught and bundled into the tent with the other two. They were left for an hour, talking briskly all the time, and then the door was thrown open and the third spy demanded to be taken to headquarters. It was Kitchener himself, who had, of course, found out all he wanted to know.

### Wept Over Gordon

Long years after Gordon perished at Khartoum, Sirdar Kitchener re-took the city in triumph after Omdurman and gave the martyr Christian burial. The scene is sketched by Stevens as follows: "The troops formed up before the palace on three sides of a rectangle. The Sirdar, the Generals of division and brigade, and the staff stood in the open space facing the palace. The Sirdar raised his hand. A pull on the halliards; up ran, out flew the Union Jack. 'Three cheers for the Queen!' cried the Sirdar; helmets leaped in the air, and the melancholy ruins woke to the first wholehearted shout of all these years. Then came forward the pipers and wailed a dirge, and the Sudanese band played 'Abide With Me.' Perhaps lips did twitch just a little to see the ebony heathens fervently blowing out Gordon's favorite hymn; but the most irresistible incongruity would hardly have made us laugh. And there were those who said the cold Sirdar himself could hardly speak or see, as General Hunter and the rest stepped out and shook his hand. What wonder? He had trodden this road to Khartoum for fourteen years, and he stood at the goal at last."

It was characteristic of so unconventional a nature that his first step to fortune and greatness was a piece of indiscipline. He was on leave in Alexandria on the eve of the famous battle of Omdurman, and knowing that a telegram recalling him to Cyprus was imminent, he arranged with a friendly press-man to delay its reaching his hands until the weekly boat to Cyprus had gone.

### Why Egypt Was Shipped

Spoken of reverently as "El Lord" or "Kooch-Nohr," he came to be regarded in Egypt and Sudan by the masses of the people almost as a semi-divinity, such as were Seti and Rameses by the Egyptians of old. For the masses of the Sudan he was a far greater one than the old Mahdi. The triumph of Kitchener in Egypt was the triumph of youth. Here he associated with his great task young men of tried mettle in whom he could place confidence. He was, in Stevens' words, "a blend of French audacity of imagination, American ingenuity and British doggedness in execution. Everybody told him that he would never get the gunboats over the Fourth Cataract; a General who had been there in the Wolseley days delivered a lecture demonstrating unmercifully the mad impossibility of the scheme. A day or two after the Sirdar sent the boats over."

### EIGHT SONS IN THE ARMY

Old Couple Left in Poor Circumstances

A letter from the King congratulating them in having eight sons in the Army is the proud possession of Mr. and Mrs. G. Coward, of 12 Chapel Avenue, Addlestone, Surrey. Mr. Coward was a plasterer, but for twelve years an injured foot has kept him from work. Mrs. Coward had five of her sons at home, all giving her money, but now they are gone and the home must be kept going as well as may be on an army allowance of only \$1.80 a week. Her family comprises ten sons. All but the two eldest are serving, and of these two the elder has given his only son and the younger has tried three times to enlist, only to be rejected because of a defective foot.

### Actors Star in War

The late Lieutenant Wilbur Dartnell was the first actor to win the V.C. He had served during the South African and Matabele campaigns, and he went to East Africa with the 28th Battalion, Legion of Frontiersmen, Fusiliers in February, 1915. The action that gained him the V.C. cost him his life, but he will never be forgotten by his friends. Other distinctions have been won for the combined professions by Robert Lorraine, the actor-aviator, who has been awarded the D.C.M., and Chief Petty Officer Arthur Trusell, formerly assistant manager of the Hippodrome, Manchester, and manager of the Tyrol, Manchester, who received the D.S.M. for conspicuous gallantry in the Dardanelles.

### Hero's Mother

Mrs. Margaret Meredith, whose liberal ode was performed at Kingsway Hall in aid of wounded soldiers, is a daughter-in-law of the great novelist, George Meredith, and daughter of John Maclean, the engineer associated with De Lesseps in the construction of the Suez Canal. Her son has won the Military Cross.

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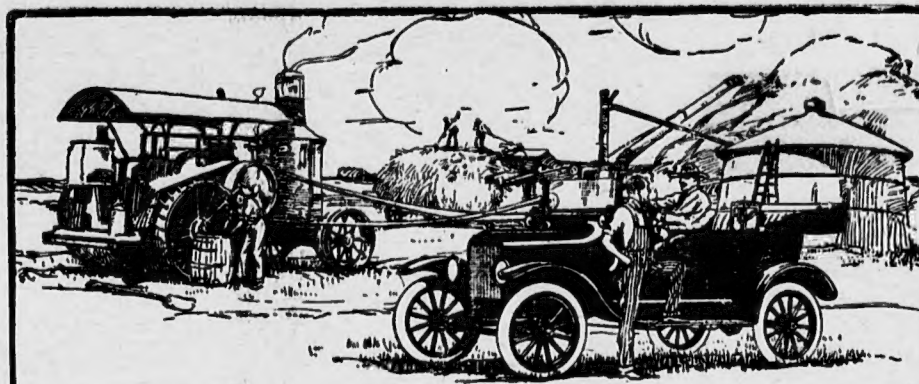
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## NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.

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The Call agrees to do all of your printing as cheap as you can get it anywhere in Canada, and show you a proof before printing it.

The amalgamated Presbyterian Church of Gleichen holds services as follows: Morning service, 11, evening 7:30, Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10. Mill-work Bible class at 8. You are cordially invited to each and all of these services. hymn books provided. Minister, Rev. John White, B. A.



CANADA

# Military Service Act, 1917

## Explanatory Announcement by the Minister of Justice

THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT has received the assent of the Governor-General and is now part of the law of the land. It will be enforced accordingly, and the partition and good sense of the people can be relied upon to support it. Resistance to its enforcement, however, by word or act must and will be regarded, as resistance to any other law in force must be.

### Reinforcements under the Military Service Act Immediately required

It is the intention of the Government immediately to exercise the power which the Act confers and to call out men for military service in order to provide reinforcements for the Canadian forces. This is necessary since the military authorities report that the reserves available or in light for reinforcement will shortly be exhausted unless this step be taken.

First call must to men between 20 and 34 who were unmarried or widowers without children on July 4, 1917.

The present call will be limited to men not in the schedule of exemption who were unmarried or widowers without children on July 4, 1917, are at least twenty years of age, and were born on or since January 1st, 1883. Of this class all those will be entitled to conditional exemption whose services in their present occupations, agricultural, industrial or other, are essential in the national interest, and whose business or domestic responsibilities are such that serious hardship would ensue if their services be required. Conditional exemption based upon a prohibition of conscription service by law of faith of the religious community to which men belong will also be respected. The men first required to serve will consequently be those who can be called upon with the least disturbance of the economic and social life of the country.

### Civil Tribunals to deal with exemptions

Questions of exemption will be determined, not by the military authorities or by the Government, but by civil tribunals composed of representative men who are familiar with local conditions in the communities in which they serve, who will generally have personal knowledge of the economic and family reasons which those whose cases come before them have had for not volunteering their services and who will be able sympathetically to estimate the weight and importance of such reasons. Provincial Appellate Tribunals constituted from the sitting judiciary of the respective provinces will be provided to correct mistakes made by Local Tribunals, and a Central Appellate Tribunal for the whole of Canada, selected from among the present Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, will be constituted in order that identical principles may be applied throughout the country. In this way every man may rest assured of the fair and full consideration of his circumstances and the national requirements both civil and military.

### Proclamation will announce the day

A proclamation will issue calling out the husbands and widowers referred to and fixing a date on or before which every man must report for service to his military authorities unless he has before that day made an application for exemption.

### How to apply for exemption

Applications for exemption may be made by written notice on forms which will be available at every post office, and will be admitted free of postage. They will not, however, be required to be made in this way, but may be presented by the applicant in person to the exemption tribunals. The cases of those who have given written notice in advance will take precedence, and applicants in person will therefore be likely to involve considerably more inconvenience and delay to the man concerned, so that it is recommended that advantage be generally taken of the facilities for written application.

Ottawa, September 11, 1917.

### Exemption Tribunals in all parts of Canada

The local exemption tribunals will be constituted with the least delay possible, consistent with the selection of representative individuals to compose them, and the instruction of the members in their duties. There will be more than one thousand of such tribunals throughout Canada, each consisting of two members, one of whom will be nominated by a Joint Committee of Parliament, and the other by one of the Judges of the existing Courts. Every effort will be made by the wide distribution of tribunals, and by provision where necessary for their sitting in more than one place, to minimize the inconvenience to which men will be put in obtaining the disposition of their cases.

A Registrar will be appointed in each Province, who will be named by the proclamation and to whom enquiries may be addressed. Each Provincial Registrar will transmit to the appropriate tribunal the applications for exemption which have been submitted in advance of the sitting, and men who have sent these in will not be required to attend the tribunals until notified to do so. Other applicants should attend personally on the tribunal without notice.

### How to report for service

Men who do not desire to claim exemptions will report to the military authorities for service either by mail or in person at any time after the issue of the proclamation. Forms of report by mail will be found in all post offices, and, applications for exemption, will be transmitted free of postage.

### Early report advantageous

No man who reports for service will, although he may be medically examined and passed as fit, be required to go into camp or into a hospital until after a day fixed by the proclamation sufficient time to permit of the disposition by the local tribunals of most. If not all, of the applications for exemption which may come before them. Thus the advantage will be gained by delaying or disadvantage caused by prompt report for service on the part of those who do not intend to apply for exemption.

### Facilities for immediate medical examination

Immediately upon the issue of the proclamation, medical boards will at every mobilization centre for the examination of men who report for service or who, subject to their right within the time limited to apply for exemption, desire to have their physical fitness determined in order to allow any doubt as to their physical condition, or to know definitely and in advance whether there is a possibility of their service being required. Certificates of physical unfitness issued by these Medical Boards will be accepted without any further investigation by exemption tribunals when they sit. Men found physically fit who have not reported for service may nevertheless apply for exemption on any of the prescribed grounds, including even their physical condition if dissatisfied with the Medical Board's conclusion.

### Notices to join the colors

As reinforcements are required, notice to report to the nearest mobilization centre will be given from time to time to the men found liable and passed as fit for service. Disobedience of such notice will render the man liable for punishment, but punishment for failure to report for military service, or to report subsequently for duty when called upon, will remain liable for the performance of their military duties notwithstanding any civil punishment which may be imposed and will be liable to military punishment in cases in which civil proceedings are not taken.

### Watch for the Proclamation

Notice of the day appointed for the making of a claim for exemption or report for military service will be published as widely as possible, but, as no personal notice can be given until the individuals called out have so reported themselves, such exemption notices, however, issued, are not intended to interfere with notice with regard to the day fixed, and should not involve the loss by men of important privileges and rights.

CHAS. J. DOHERTY,  
Minister of Justice.

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# GERMANY CANNOT STARVE BRITAIN DECLARES PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE

## WHEAT RESERVES STEADILY ON THE INCREASE

### Britain Has Food and Ships to Last Until 1919, If Necessary, and Figures Show that Shipping Losses are Steadily Growing Smaller, and the Submarines are Doomed to Failure

A message of hope and quiet confidence in the future was recently given to the British nation in the course of a speech by Premier Lloyd George. The people of the British Isles cannot be starved, despite the German submarine campaign, he declared, and the military situation grows more hopeful. The difficulties of the Allies will grow less and their troubles of Germany will increase and her power fall away.

"This is the supreme hour for patience," the Premier declared, in conclusion, "for courage, for endurance, for hope, for unity. Let us go through this hour with the old temper of our race, so that next year we shall begin, and the world shall begin, to reap the fruits of our valor."

The Premier said he agreed that the people of the country were all the better for being told even unpalatable truths, but they also must be told the truth, even if it was palatable. They could not exercise reasonable judgment or come to decisions regarding facts unless both the cherry and the discouraging sides were presented to them.

The Premier said he proposed to deal with the food situation and submarines, because special efforts were being made to create an impression not justified in the least by the facts. He said the country was called to attention to the very anxious condition of the food supply. Since then, owing largely to the energetic efforts of Baron Devonport, the former food controller, and organization by the shipping controller, the situation had improved considerably.

This time last year the wheat in this country amounted to 6,480,000 quarters and now it is 8,500,000. The stock of both oats and barley, the Premier added, also was higher. There has been considerable saving in bread consumption and, owing to closer milling and food economy, there has been an addition to the wheat stock of 70,000,000 quarters per week.

He still urged economy in view of the general wheat position. The more the country economized, the less it would have to draw upon the reserves of the United States and Canada, from which Italy and France also have to draw. There had been an increase in the reserve of sugar.

The necessary labor for the harvest was forthcoming and, he said, there will be 8,000 tractors. The Premier added, "With reasonable economy there is no chance of starving out the people of these islands."

Dealing with the shipping situation, the Premier said that the Germans had been busy circulating figures regarding the destruction of shipping. They were doing it in Germany to cheer up their own people and were circulating a set of figures throughout Germany and Austria, on the authority of the German admiralty, with the object of creating the impression that England could not last much longer.

The unrestricted submarine campaign began in February, and by April, the Premier said, England had lost 560,000 tons of shipping in one month. The German official figures, he added, claimed that England was losing between 500,000 and 500,000 tons monthly, after allowing for new construction. The figures of 560,000 tons for April was gross. In June the losses had fallen to 320,000 tons gross.

This announcement was cheered loudly. In addition, the Premier said, he had taken steps for quickening ship-building and had ordered a good many ships abroad. In 1915 the new tonnage built was 682,000 tons. In 1916 it was 533,000 tons. For the first six months of this year it was 480,000 tons. The tonnage acquired during the last six months of the year, the Premier added, would be 1,430,000 of which 1,000,000 was being built in Great Britain. The total for the year would be 1,900,000 tons.

The Premier declared that the net shipping losses were not as great as what the Germans claimed. They were 250,000 tons monthly, and if the present improvement was maintained the net loss for July and August will be 175,000 tons each.

The figures showed that the admiralty was meeting with considerable success in combating the submarines. The shipping controller had organized shipping by means of better loading and discharging of ships more quickly, and by taking ships off longer voyages, so that, although the tonnage was diminished, they were carrying more tons. This was in addition to the large naval construction.

Premier Lloyd George said he believed the losses would grow smaller. He was sure construction would increase if more ships were still needed. If the United States put forward her full capacity, as he had no doubt she was preparing to do, in her own thorough way, there would be sufficient tonnage not only for the whole of 1918, but, if necessary, for 1919.

"I do not think," the Premier said, "the time has come for a full review of the military situation. The main facts are well known to the house and the country, and anticipated this year a great converging movement against our foe, Russia, was equipped for that part as she never before had been equipped. I venture to say that the nippers were beginning to grip, but to be quite frank, one claw of the nippers is out of repair for the moment, and therefore

we have not got that same converging pressure we had anticipated.

"But things are mending. The situation in Russia is a very difficult one, and I should be sorry to say anything which would make it more difficult, because it is quite obvious that we cannot even state facts without embarrassing those who are trying to restore the situation in that country. But while they are doing it bravely, with great courage, and I think, with great thoroughness, the brunt of the fighting must fall upon other countries. And considering all the difficulties with which we are confronted, our armies have won very conspicuous successes.

"It is difficult even to dwell upon the difference which the temporary collapse of the Russian military power has made in the task with which our soldiers are confronted."

Mr. Lloyd George said that British divisions which have been fighting and temporarily are exhausted, are behind the lines until they are reformed, but that the German divisions in the same condition go to Russia and hold a front which does not impose severe military obligations, while fresh divisions from Russia come to the western front. That increases the number of Germans on the western front.

Under those conditions, what had been achieved was one of the most brilliant episodes in the history of the British army.

"The best Germany can do now," Mr. Lloyd George continued, "when what practically was her most powerful opponent at the beginning of the year is paralyzed by internal difficulties, is to hold her own against the attacks of the British and French. And she is not quite doing it. On the contrary, in this year she has been beaten in several great battles with severe losses, and with hundreds of her guns captured or losing a battle."

"With Russia recovered and America really in with those fine troops of which we saw a specimen yesterday, and which were a symbol of America, coming into this world struggle with a virile swing—those are the things the Germans and their allies will have to think about."

## A Record Breaker

### Russ Watchmakers Win Unique Rights in Recent Strike

The watch repairers of Petrograd have won a strike that is record-breaking in its demands.

Every watch repairer who received 200 roubles a month has been raised to 300. Those who received over 200 have had an increase of 50 per cent. These increases are retroactive and go back to January 1, 1917. Every watch repairer in Petrograd, therefore, has received, in cold cash recently, at least 600 roubles.

Every watch repairer from here forth will receive a month's vacation on full pay. Every year his annual wages will be increased the size of a month's pay. When he is sick he will receive full wages for three months. If he is called to war he will receive a month's wages and also a bonus of one month's wages for each year he has worked with the firm.

If the jeweler who employs him decides to go out of business he must pay each watch maker a year's wages.

The workmen will have a board through which they will make all contracts with their employers. Any workman who is elected to this board will receive full wages from his employer, without being called upon to do any work.

The last clause is that, in case of strike, the employers must pay the full wages of the strikers for at least six weeks. Beyond that time the workmen can strike without pay.

## Frightened the Irishman

### The Climate Was Too Uncertain to Be Safe for Pat

In certain parts of the West Indies the negroes speak English with a broad brogue. They are probably descended from the slaves of the Irish adventurers who accompanied the Spanish settlers.

A man from Dublin, upon arriving at a West Indian port, was accosted by a burly negro fruit vendor with a "th' top uv th' mornin' to ye, an' 'w'd you be aither wantin' to buy a bit o' fruit, sorr?"

The Irishman stared at him in amazement.

"An' how long have ye been here?" he finally asked.

"Goin' on three months, yer honor," said the vendor, thinking of the time since he had left his inland home.

"Three months, is it? Only three months an' as black as tho'?" Faith, I'll not land!"—From London Tit-Bits.

## Food Saving at Home

It would help some people if Hon. Mr. Hanna were to order that his meatless days regulation apply to private homes as well as to public eating houses. There would be pay no doubt, but the order might pay no attention to the order, and the amount of food saved through its observance by the rest would be very much worth while. As it is, by applying the regulation only to the public places the wrong inference can be drawn that there is no need for applying it to the private houses.

—Ottawa Journal-Press.

## British-American Unity

### The End of British and American Misunderstandings

As yet we only stand upon the edge of the consequences of America's entry into the war, and prophecy is dangerous. But, as Mr. Lloyd George finely observed the other day America has never yet gone into a war except for the cause of freedom.

Her people are not a military people, but they are a warlike people, which means that they do not make war without good reason. Their reluctance to enter the present struggle sooner has been largely founded upon a suspicion that this war was not a war for freedom. The Russian revolution has cleared away many doubts on that score; so has the gradual exposure of German atrocity and intrigue. Finally, the president, striking as usual at exactly the right moment, has clinched the matter with a slogan that has gone straight to the American heart: "Help make the world safe for democracy!"

So we are all in it at last. And one thing seems certain. As the war progresses towards its appointed end, the chief burden which was borne in the first instance with almost super-human endurance by the people of France—to be subsequently transferred in ever-growing measure to the broadening shoulders of the British army—will ultimately come to rest, until the finish, upon the shoulders, jointly, of the British empire and the United States.

Their reserves of strength, their industrial resources are unimpaired; and their wealth seems inexhaustible. So upon our two peoples will rest the responsibility of bringing this war to a conclusion which will for all time render the world "safe for democracy."

That is a great honor. It is also a portent. For it means the end of British and American misunderstandings. Rivalry there will always be, but it will be healthy; criticism there will always be, but it will not be malicious. There will at times be passing resentments, rendered more acute by the fact that we share the blessings of a common tongue, and are therefore debarred from wrapping up our private reflections upon one another's conduct in the decent obscurity of a foreign language. But we have got together—at last.

Such is the situation today. In the beginning of 1915 we were fighting for existence; in the beginning of 1916 we were fighting for time. Now we are fighting for one thing only—victory. And throughout the allied countries today there is a strengthening of aims and an uplifting of hearts at the thought of France, glorious France, as she goes forward to the deliverance of her scarred soil from the desecration of the invader, is supported on either hand by the two English-speaking races of the world—lan Hay in the London Times.

## German Dies to Fade

### One Monopoly That Is Now Completely Wreathed From the Enemy

The portents grow daily more ominous that Germany's greatest defeat is coming in the trade war after the war. Prior to August, 1914, her commerce had increased by leaps and bounds. Her prosperity was unparalleled. Such a trade as she had would have restored the material war losses in a comparatively short time. Now she no longer has even the men her industries would require, nor the markets for her goods. The world, determined to emancipate itself industrially from Germany, will get along without her goods, even in lines in which she had established a complete monopoly.

In nothing was Germany's monopoly more unchallenged than in the field of aniline dyes. But even in these products her prestige is doomed. The Du Ponts dye industry has just announced its entry into the coal tar dye industry. This is the kernel of German anilines in the United States and probably elsewhere. The Du Ponts possess all the essential raw materials, and both the chemists of high skill and extensive laboratory facilities.

The only wonder is that the other great powers should have supinely permitted Germany to obtain a complete monopoly in an industry of such importance. Aniline dyes are essential in a number of the leading manufactures. These include cotton, calico prints, wool, silk, leather, paper, paints and printing inks. The Du Ponts are ready for a hard struggle after the war, when the munition plants of Germany will be free to return to dye making, but they have snatched advantages in their favor.

From the New York Sun.

## Is the Londoner Ugly?

### Investigator Finds That Only One in Ten Is Beautiful

Are we ugly? Are we growing uglier? These are disconcerting questions Mr. John Glasworthy—it was ever his métier to make us feel uncomfortable—puts to the nation. He has been looking over with stern and searching eyes, and this is what happened. Out of 1,050 passersby, women and men (including soldiers) observed in perhaps the best districts of London—St. James Park, Trafalgar Square, Westminster bridge and Piccadilly—in May of this year, only 310 had any pretensions to not being very plain or decidedly ugly—not one in five. And out of the 310 who passed this quite low standard of looks, perhaps one in 30 had what might be called beauty—say, one out of each 150 in all! Now, does your flesh not creep? Four out of five of us are "definitely ugly"; only one in 10 is beautiful.

London Daily Telegraph.

## Vicious Treatment

Caller—Doctor, have you ever treated a patient for loss of memory? Doctor—Oh, yes, indeed. I employ a bill collector quite often.

## Shrapnel Safe Until Fused

### Bullets are Projected Forward and Scattered, Case Falls to Ground

A short time ago a man was haled to the police court for having under his arm a package containing shrapnel incorrectly referred to as a shrapnel shell. It is safe to assume that had passers-by known the contents of the package, at least one side of the street would have been shunned while the package dropped to the sidewalk a wild panic might readily have ensued. As a matter of fact, the package the man carried was as safe as a box of candy, for shrapnel without a fuse is harmless and the fuse is fitted to the shrapnel only on the battlefield, says a writer in Popular Mechanics.

The dictionary defines shrapnel as "a shell filled with bullets and having a bursting charge to explode it at any time in its flight." This definition is credited to a British officer, but, while accurate, is somewhat misleading. So much for what shrapnel is. What a shrapnel does is clouded by even more general misunderstanding. Consulting the dictionary again, we note that the shrapnel carries a bursting charge to explode it, and the general belief is that this charge, carried in the powder pocket at the base of the casing, shatters the steel shell and scatters the charge of shrapnel bullets.

On firing a gun loaded with shrapnel, the cartridge case is left behind, just as is the shell when discharging an ordinary shot-gun. The complete shrapnel, with its time fuse, etc., is projected at a high rate of velocity revolving rapidly in its flight, and travels as a unit until such instant as the fuse cap from the body reaches the powder pocket. When ignition of the powder charge occurs the diaphragm, separating the powder pocket from the section containing the shrapnel balls, is driven forward. This strips the fuse body from the forward travel of the casing is retarded seriously, if not arrested or reversed.

On issuing from the casing, the diaphragm plows through the mass of shrapnel balls and scatters them in all directions, the rosin which bound them together having been melted by the heat of the explosion and the friction created in driving the collection of shrapnel and partly melted rosin from the shrapnel casing.

The blast of the gases formed by the explosion of the powder charge on issuing from the open end of the casing scatters the shrapnel still further and imparts to the balls a velocity which makes them very destructive within a radius of about 60 feet of where the shrapnel "breaks."

Part of the gases generated in the powder pocket are apt to escape through the powder tube, and this strips the fuse cap from the body, if the fuse body is stripped from the shell casing before this takes place, the fuse body is nullified from the end of the powder tube. After the break of a shrapnel, the head of the projectile continues its advance, with a certain accelerated speed, followed by the diaphragm, powder tube, etc., in the rear of scattering shrapnel. The casing, having lost much of its momentum, drops to the ground.

Should the force of the explosion within the powder pocket not be sufficient to strip the threaded connection between the fuse body and the shell casing, the steel shell would explode, but only in such a case. To explain the effectiveness of the shrapnel, the fracture would be limited to a section near the mouth of the casing, where its walls are comparatively thin, and the shrapnel would be scattered from the remainder of the casing as before. The shattering of the steel casing takes place only when a shrapnel fails to break properly. It is not what a shrapnel does ordinarily, but what it may do in the case of an emergency.

## Hungary's Future

### Appointment of New Premier Is Step Toward Independence

The appointment of Dr. Alexander Wekerle as Hungarian premier marks a step of the utmost importance toward real democratization and complete independence from both Austrian and German influence. Count Julius Andrássy was impossible because he is pro-German and the anti-German element has gained the upper hand in Hungary. On the other hand, Hungaryism of the new premier is above reproach. He is known to be no friend of Germany.

He is one of the most popular of Hungarian statesmen, noted for his democratic spirit.

The Hungarian national spirit is fast approaching high tide, as the prospect opens of at last being able to realize a centuries-long dream of absolute independence from Austrian domination. King Karl is in perfect harmony with the bulk of the nation in its desire for a great democratic national Hungarian state.

## Food Prices in Enemy Country

### Hens Are Now Worth \$3.32 in Germany

Information concerning food costs in Germany received at the offices of the administration show that many edibles particularly those containing fats, are selling at almost prohibitive prices. Fat for frying is bringing more than \$4 a pound. Goose fat is sold at \$5.36 a pound. Fowls generally are high. Fresh fowls bring \$1.10 a pound, larded goose breast \$2.08, salted goose legs \$3.32 each, well fed geese \$1.19 each. The egg ration at Hamburg for one week was one egg for each person.

Horses are in great demand for food and horseflesh sells at from 53 to 86 cents a pound. Rabbits are sold at \$2 each. Cheese is quoted at from 36 to 86 cents a pound.

## Farmers Still Buying Automobiles

The phenomenal rate of increase in the number of automobile licenses issued in the Prairie Provinces of Canada is still being maintained, which goes to show that farmers have no apprehensions as to the result of the operations this year. In Saskatchewan alone 26,640 licenses were issued in the first six months of this year, as compared with 13,039 for the corresponding period of 1916, an increase of more than 100 per cent. Figures for July show that this relative increase is being maintained.

## Quite Natural

Vera Vampire—"The volcano acted up something awful last night." Bessie Brimstone—"Can you blame it? We threw a food speculator down the crater."—Cartoons Magazine.

## German Espionage

### The United States Swarming With German Spies

"There are 100,000 German spies on United States soil," said Mr. Overman, on the floor of the senate, the other day, in urging the passage of the espionage bill. He would have proved his point just as well if he had said there were half a dozen really clever spies in the country.

It may do us no harm, one writer points out, if there are 100,000 spies in our midst, but one wireless plant concealed in the heart of the Cat-skills or in that most obscure place of all, the roof of a city building, would do harm enough.

There are two kinds of German spies who may be called "military" and "psychological." For example, Germany had spies all over Ireland before the war. They told Prince Lickowsky, the German ambassador to London, that Ireland would rise in revolution the moment England declared war. So the prince told the kaiser that he could count on England's being unable to take a large part in a general war, torn as she would be by internal dissension.

Lickowsky had a waiter and a governess working in county Cork. They reported that Southern Ireland was a network of revolutionary plots. But the Irish, after the identification of the spies, showed that waiter and governess had "looted on the job."

The war paid for sending reports to the German embassy, and they had to send something. If they had said there was no plot, there would have been no more work for them to do. And their superior, the German agent who directly employed them, thought he would have lost his job if he had nothing to tell the ambassador. So that by the time the reports were assembled in the Berlin intelligence office they were magnified beyond recognition.

Thus psychology "double crossed" the psychologists, and when the prince went back to Berlin he was disgraced for not having foreseen that the Irish problem would not tear the British empire asunder.

## British Successes

### Greatly Exceed Enemy in Number of Prisoners Taken

"Remember," says an acute student of the war, Mr. Frank Simonds, "that the British now have to their credit a long series of local successes. They have in the last year captured at least 75,000 German prisoners, probably nearer 100,000, with a loss of less than 10,000 prisoners themselves. They have taken between 400 and 500 guns without losing a single piece and they have driven the Germans back at all points when they have attacked. They have established an artillery superiority frankly conceded by the Germans."

"And here," for the present, it would seem, is the end of the war. It is a war of attrition, and the British, by the arrival of sufficient American troops to give the allies in the west that numerical superiority in reserve necessary to bear the great losses, incident to a general, sustained offensive like the Somme, which cost the British and the French not less than 750,000 killed and wounded, and 700,000.

## Memorial to the Fallen

### Proposed War Memorial to British Parliamentarians and Relatives

The parliamentary committee considering the question of a war memorial to members and officials of both houses and their sons and grandsons who have fallen in the war proposes to set up a Gothic cross, forty feet high in Palace Yard with the following inscription on the pedestal:

"If to die nobly is the chief part of excellence we lie possessed of praise that grows not old. These men, having set a crown of imperishable glory on their own land, were folded in the dark cloud of death; yet being dead they have not died, since from on high their excellence raises them gloriously out of the House of Hades."

The names of Mons, Ypres, Somme, Vimy Ridge, would be at the foot of the cross. No decision has yet been taken; but a drawing of the proposed memorial was placed in the library recently for M.P.'s to see. It is said that the central hall and members' lobby are too crowded with statues for any new memorial.

## Germany's History Is One of War

One sometimes wonders whether the Germans ever read German history. War and aggressive war has been the national industry of Prussia since the days of Frederick the Great. In the half century that preceded the present struggle Prussia first isolated and then struck down Denmark, Austria, and France in succession, and now a Prussianized Germany is making a bigger and yet bloodier bid for the mastery of all Europe. What a record for a power that today boasts of its pacific purposes, declares that it is against all aggrandisement, and whines that it has no dearest wish than "the lasting reconciliation of all peoples."—London Daily Mail.

## Find Two New Islands

### American Explorers Also Find Great New Glacier

Important surveys of the coast of Ellesmere Island, including the establishing of the definite position of two new islands and the discovery of a heretofore unknown glacier, which has been named "American Museum Glacier," second in size only to the Humboldt glacier, was announced in a telegram received here by the American Museum of Natural History from Donald B. MacMillan.

The explorer, who with his party landed from the rescue ship Neptune at Sydney, N.S., said he expected to reach New York soon. A valuable collection gathered by MacMillan is being shipped by express. Telegrams received described in detail the hazardous trip from Etah. At Cape Herschel, where MacMillan turned back, he says he found legible records of the British expedition of 1876, left there by Sir George Nares, in command of the expedition, also mail for his ship, the Discovery and Alert, left by Sir Arthur Young, of the Pandora, who subsequently visited the depots of the Nares expedition.

## Not Worrying

General Petain has time to raise vegetables near the French general headquarters. His confidence that no Boche will raid his garden is a bit reassuring in the dearth of other enthusiasm.—Brooklyn Eagle.

# THE PRESENT WAR WAS PREDICTED BY U. S. WRITER THIRTY YEARS AGO

## THE KAISER WAS LIKENED TO A MODERN ATTILA

### Harold Frederic, Famous Novelist and Correspondent, Correctly Estimated the War-Like Characteristics of the Kaiser, and Foretold the Present Day Catastrophe

## English Jockey in Berlin

### Tells of Movies Shown in Enemy Country Depicting "Victories"

Aylin, the English jockey who rode for the kaiser's horses, and who has been in Berlin for some time, has managed, with ease, to get out of Berlin, and travel via Holland, to London without mishap or adventure.

He talks of "life" in Berlin from the view point of a man of the world; after stating that no German would believe that the war could end in a victory for the Fatherland, he proceeds:

"The Germans have an awful way of demonstrating their numerous victories on land and sea. Some weeks ago I saw a most impressive picture (from the German point of view) of the entrance of German troops into Bucharest. It was a high-colored affair, but it went down all right, and was heartily cheered. Large numbers of Rumanian and Russian prisoners were also shown on the screen, and the audience were particularly requested to note the look of happiness and contentment on the faces of the captives."

"Another interesting movie was that in which units of the German fleet were supposed to be out searching the North Sea for Admiral Beatty's ships. The latest super-submarines were also exhibited, and these evoked much cheering. The boats were seen leaving their bases, but the deluded spectators were never told what happened to some of these U-boats."

## "Thanks" Not Enough

### The Kaiser Will Have to Pay for These Eggs

Germany will have a lot of bills to pay when the war is over and one of the most important of them is a bill for a basket of fish and eggs. There is today "at an English port," as the censor makes us say nowadays, a fisherman who is mightily anxious for the war to come to an end. He is a poor man and therefore the bill he holds against the kaiser is the more important to him. This certificate of indebtedness will be handed to the German emperor personally if the fisherman has his way. It so happens that the fisherman's alarm clock in the early days of the war while alone in his boat, within five minutes of the harbor, a submarine suddenly emerged alongside. Before the man had time to fall overboard from fright an officer stuck his head out of the conning tower, and in perfect English asked if he could have some fish. "Sure," said the excited fisherman, as he turned over a basketful. "Can you get us some eggs?" asked the German. "Sure," said the man in the boat, and promptly pulled for the shore, disappeared into his hut and reappeared with several dozen eggs, which he brought out to the hungry submarine crew. Then instead of offering to pay, the crew said "Thanks," and closing down the hatch, disappeared from view. The fisherman explains that he thought they were English, otherwise he would not have supplied them.

## Memorial to the Fallen

### Proposed War Memorial to British Parliamentarians and Relatives

The parliamentary committee considering the question of a war memorial to members and officials of both houses and their sons and grandsons who have fallen in the war proposes to set up a Gothic cross, forty feet high in Palace Yard with the following inscription on the pedestal:

"If to die nobly is the chief part of excellence we lie possessed of praise that grows not old. These men, having set a crown of imperishable glory on their own land, were folded in the dark cloud of death; yet being dead they have not died, since from on high their excellence raises them gloriously out of the House of Hades."

The names of Mons, Ypres, Somme, Vimy Ridge, would be at the foot of the cross. No decision has yet been taken; but a drawing of the proposed memorial was placed in the library recently for M.P.'s to see. It is said that the central hall and members' lobby are too crowded with statues for any new memorial.

## Germany's History Is One of War

One sometimes wonders whether the Germans ever read German history. War and aggressive war has been the national industry of Prussia since the days of Frederick the Great. In the half century that preceded the present struggle Prussia first isolated and then struck down Denmark, Austria, and France in succession, and now a Prussianized Germany is making a bigger and yet bloodier bid for the mastery of all Europe. What a record for a power that today boasts of its pacific purposes, declares that it is against all aggrandisement, and whines that it has no dearest wish than "the lasting reconciliation of all peoples."—London Daily Mail.

## Find Two New Islands

### American Explorers Also Find Great New Glacier

Important surveys of the coast of Ellesmere Island, including the establishing of the definite position of two new islands and the discovery of a heretofore unknown glacier, which has been named "American Museum Glacier," second in size only to the Humboldt glacier, was announced in a telegram received here by the American Museum of Natural History from Donald B. MacMillan.

The explorer, who with his party landed from the rescue ship Neptune at Sydney, N.S., said he expected to reach New York soon. A valuable collection gathered by MacMillan is being shipped by express. Telegrams received described in detail the hazardous trip from Etah. At Cape Herschel, where MacMillan turned back, he says he found legible records of the British expedition of 1876, left there by Sir George Nares, in command of the expedition, also mail for his ship, the Discovery and Alert, left by Sir Arthur Young, of the Pandora, who subsequently visited the depots of the Nares expedition.

## Not Worrying

General Petain has time to raise vegetables near the French general headquarters. His confidence that no Boche will raid his garden is a bit reassuring in the dearth of other enthusiasm.—Brooklyn Eagle.



# New Openings at Busy Store

Beautiful selection of Children's and Misses Serge and Velvet Dresses. Assorted sizes at very popular prices.

Cord Velvet Suits for Kiddies from \$2.75 up, very neat and well finished stuff.

Children's Coats and Caps to match in choice range of colors.

Big range Eiderdown Puffs in regular sizes, beautiful patterns, \$6.50 and \$7.50.

Our stock of Comforts has just been replenished. Excellent values, \$2.75 up to \$5.

Opening today a choice shipment of the famous Gossard Corsets. The latest in corsetdom.

Business Booming.

Catch Ramsay's Fall 1917 Slogan

"From Now 'Till Xmas"

And meet the crowd at our always-crowded Store.

There's a REASON

J. A. RAMSAY

Gleichen

"The Busy Stores"

Cluny

## Do You Want

to sell or

## Lease Your Farm

Then See

## Henderson & Mallory

We have inquiries right along

# L.A. & J.R. MOORE,

6 Miles North and 1 1-2 West of Gleichen

## PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

## MONDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, 1917

## HORSES, CATTLE, Farm Machinery, HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, ETC.

T. H. BEACH, - Auctioneer

### Notice to Creditors and Claimants

In the estate of Louis Constant Huguenin, late of the village of Strangmuir, Alberta, farmer, deceased. Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the said Louis Constant Huguenin, who died on the 24 January, A.D. 1907, are required to file with the undersigned Administrator of his Estate by the 31st October, 1917, a full statement, duly verified, of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or brought to its knowledge. Dated this 28th September, 1917.

THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
220 Eighth Ave. W.  
Calgary, Alberta, Canada.  
H. A. HOWARD, Mgr.

### Electric Shop

and supply store has been opened next to the post office. House or barn wiring in either town or country.

If there should be no one in the store push button at side of door and their will be some one to attend to your wants. Estimates free.

E. Kelly, Prop.

## FOR SALE

## 14 MARES and 4 GELDINGS

Weighing from 1200 to 1500 lbs. All well-broken and ready for work. Prices right. Apply to

W. McCAMON,  
WEST'S BARN,  
Gleichen, Alta.  
or Pacific Cold Storage Office.

### MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 15 words or under 50c for one issue and 3 issues for \$1. Over 15 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices \$1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 15 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

In order to insure publication CASH MUST accompany each notice

Wanted—Farm to rent south of Gleichen, with or without equipment, on crop payments. Apply to Cross & Ballam, Queenstown.

For Sale—18 mixed Pullets, hatched March 21. Will soon lay. 60c each. Miss Williams, Gleichen.

LOST TIRE—Between Cluny and Telford's Maltese Cross tire for Ford car. \$5 reward, apply to Lee Robinson.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook in cook car. Phone R316 or write P. O. box 51, Gleichen.

STRAYED—From Crowfoot creek 3 heifers with sucking calf, 1 red cow 2 yearlings all branded on right ribs

\$25 reward W. J. Dunn, Ogden Alta.

SITUATION WANTED—By young married couple. A No. 1 reference furnished upon request. Man experienced gas engineer. Apply C. Cottell, Gleichen.

WANTED—Farm to rent, south of Gleichen with or without equipment, on cash or crop basis by reliable farmer. Apply W. S. Clyne or Call office.

WANTED—Young man to assist in grocery department. Apply to Matthews & Kidney.

WANTED—Young lady capable of taking full charge of books, one having experience in stenography preferred. Apply Matthews and Kidney

LOST—Wrist watch, Monday night somewhere along 3rd Ave. near Palace Hotel. For reward return to Miss Dora Brosseau.

ESTRAY—Filly, 8 years old, white stripe on face, one white hind foot, branded BA on right thigh. \$10.00 reward for recovery. Apply to Fred Beggs, Majorville.

The Call's circulation is the greatest in Alberta.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL

The Pacific Cold Storage is paying Calgary market prices for hogs.

On page four a full explanation of new Military Service Act will be found.

Chas. Imhoff, northwest of town, has sold his farm and is returning to Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Woodward of Arrowwood are rejoicing over the arrival of a boy.

New subscribers to The Call may receive it from now to Dec. 31st, 1918, for \$1.50.

Mrs. Ramsay returned Saturday from visiting relatives in Edmonton for a short time.

Carl Christensen, one Gleichen's former wheat kings, paid a visit to this district last week.

Some of Gleichen's elevators are installing electric light to run a night service while wheat is pouring into town.

Look out for Miss Larkin's auction sale of household and miscellaneous goods on Saturday, Oct. 13, at 2 p.m. See posters.

F. W. McKay is adding a fine large addition to his hardware store in order to keep pace with his ever-increasing business.

The new church built by the Dunker Brethren on Shatto hill is about completed and will be opened with special ceremony shortly.

M. C. Calkins, son of Mr. Calkins of the C.P.R. Irrigation department, has arrived from Colorado with his wife and is locating in Gleichen.

Recently a number of very fine monuments have been erected in the Gleichen town and Catholic cemeteries, which makes a good improvement to our silent city.

It is stated that a deal was closed Tuesday whereby a religious sect acquired 3,000 acres of farm land south of Gleichen. At present full information is unobtainable.

The Fairview Farm, property of John Arnold, has been disposed of to A. G. Saunders for \$55 per acre. Considering the improvements and beautiful buildings this price is surely a snap.

The new grade at Axe's Hill is now opened up and loads of wheat can now run down the graded slope without a brake, which is a vast improvement, and the risk of accidents, which so often occurred on the Axe mountain, are now done away with.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon—Thursday—the annual meeting of the Gleichen Red Cross Society will hold its annual meeting in the Red Cross rooms, and it is hoped that all interested will attend. The financial report for the year will be submitted and the election of officers for ensuing year will be held.

The McKay Hardware Co. tells of something you should know in their ad. this week.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

### Thanksgivings Day

Fare and one-third for the round trip

Tickets on sale Oct. 5 to 8. Return limit Oct. 10, 1917

Travel by "The World's Greatest Highway". Tickets, rates and full information from any C. P. R. Agent

R. DAWSON,  
District Passenger Agent,  
CALGARY.

W. L. BROWN  
Carseland General Merchant

## Defy Competition Groceries Price or Quality

### A Return Ticket

To Calgary will be given with every \$40 order.

Highest market prices paid for butter and eggs

W. BROWN, - Carseland

### Cement

### Lime

A granary built of green wet lumber is not a granary. Grain is too valuable this year to let it go to waste. NEVER before have we had on hand such a fine DRY stock of ship-lap and drop siding.

### Wood-fibre

### Posts

## The Crown Lumber Co.

### C. B. Hyndman

AGENT,  
GLEICHEN, - Phone 11 and 36

## See the Call for job printing

### QUALITY

### SERVICE

# LUMBER

Now is the time to build your granaries. Our stock has been carefully selected. Dry material is what you need for granaries and that is what we have. Come and see it.

### Sixteen Foot Poles

We have just the thing you need for those corrals you will have to build this fall—look them over.

A complete line of building material always on hand

## Revelstoke Sawmill Co., Limited

V. BASHAW, Local Manager  
Phones 69 and 46